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ABSTRACT

This French phrasebook is intended as a guide to pronunciation and useful words and phrases. All entries are given first in English, followed by the French word in simplified English phonetic spelling, with the French spelling in parentheses. The "Useful Words and Phrases," dealing with subjects such as directions, greetings, numbers, and requests, are followed by "Additional Expressions" and "Fill-in Sentences." "Important Signs" and an alphabetical English-French word list complete the phrasebook. (AM)

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FRENCH

A GUIDE TO THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
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FRENCH LANGUAGE GUIDE

French is spoken by over 60 million people—about 47 million in France, the rest principally in Belgium, Switzerland, Canada, and the French-speaking African countries.

This *Language Guide* will enable you to ask directions, buy things or order a meal in these French-speaking regions. Knowing a little French will also help you get along with the people, for they will naturally be pleased to see a stranger showing enough interest in them to try to learn their language.

How to Use the Records* and Guide

This *Guide* is not intended to give you a complete command of the French language. For a thorough course in French, write to the United States Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wisconsin. Even without a thorough course, however, the instructions given in this handbook will enable you to carry on simple conversations in the language.

The records that go with this *Guide* give you a

*Records no longer available.

number of the most important words and phrases in French. Read the section called *Hints on Pronunciation* and then listen to the records until you know the *Useful Words and Phrases* by heart. Repeat each word out loud right after you hear it and say it exactly the way the French speaker does. Imitate the pronunciation as closely as you can, just as you might mimic someone who has an unusual accent. Try to get every detail of the pronunciation, even the rhythm and the inflection of the voice. Follow the words in your *Guide* but use them only as a reminder; if you hear something different from what you see written, go by what you hear. Remember that you can't get the sound of a language from the printed word alone—you have to use your ears even more than your eyes. If you don't have the records and can't get a French speaker to read the words, you will have to rely on the *Hints on Pronunciation* alone.

By the time you have practiced the *Useful Words and Phrases* several times you will know what sound each letter stands for in the *Guide*. You will then be able to pronounce the *Additional Expressions* even

though you have not actually heard them, and you will be able to form sentences of your own by using the section called *Fill-In Sentences*.

Hints on Pronunciation

You will find all the words and phrases written both in French spelling and in a simplified spelling which you read like English. Don't use the French spelling, the one given in parentheses, unless you have studied French before. *Read the simplified spelling as though it were English.* When you see the French word for "where" spelled *oo*, give the *oo* the sound it has in the English words *too*, *boot*, etc. and not the sound it has in German or any other language you may happen to know.

Each letter or combination of letters is used for the sound it usually stands for in English and it *always* stands for that sound. Thus, *oo* is always pronounced as it is in *too*, *boo*, *boot*, *tooth*, *roost*, never as anything else. Say these words and then pronounce the vowel sound by itself. That is the sound you must use every time you see *oo* in the *Pronunciation* column. If you should

use some other sound—for example, the sound of *oo* in *blood*—you might be misunderstood.

Syllables that are accented, that is, pronounced louder than others, are written in capital letters. In French, unaccented syllables are not skipped over quickly, as they are in English. The accent is generally on the last syllable in the phrase.

Hyphens are used to divide words into syllables in order to make them easier to pronounce. Curved lines (‿) are used to show sounds that are pronounced together without any break; for example, *day-z‿UH* meaning "some eggs," *kawm-B‿YANG* meaning "how much?"

Special Points

Here are a few points to note as you listen to the records:

AY — as in *may, say, play* but don't drawl it out as we do in English. Since it is not drawled it sounds almost like the *e* in *let*. Example: *ray-pay-TAY* meaning "repeat."

J — stands for a sound for which we have no single letter in English. It is the sound we have in *measure, leisure, usual, division, casualty, azure*. Example: *bawn-JOOR* meaning "Good day."

EW is used for a sound like *ee* in *bee* made with the lips rounded as though about to say the *oo* in *boot*. Example: *ek-skew-zay MWA* meaning "Excuse me."

U or UH as in *up, cut, rub, gun*. Examples: *nuf* meaning "nine," *juh* meaning "I."

U or UH as in *up, cut*, etc. but made with the lips rounded. Example: *DUH* meaning "two."

The difference between these two sounds is not too important in French and you will be understood if you use the vowel in *up* in all cases. The *uh* which is pronounced like the vowel in *up* but with the lips rounded is underlined in the *Useful Words and Phrases* so that you can compare the two sounds as you listen to the record.

NG, N or M are used to show that certain vowels are pronounced through the nose, very much in the way we generally say *huh, uh-uh, uh-huh*. Examples: *lahnt-MAHNG* meaning "slowly," *juh kawm-PRAHNG* meaning "I understand," *NAWNG* meaning "no," *PANG* meaning "bread."

Memory Key

AY as in *day* but not so drawled.

U *or* UH as in *up*.

EW	for the sound in *bee* said with the lips rounded.
J	for the sound in *measure*, *division*.
NG, N *or* **M**	for vowels pronounced through the nose.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

The following is the exact wording of the French Language records issued with this *Guide*.

> These records give you a few useful phrases in French. To learn to say these phrases so that you will be understood, imitate the sounds exactly as you hear them. You will hear the English first, followed by the French; then repeat the French out loud, and say it *good and loud*. Remember! Repeat every French phrase right after you hear it.
>
> In the *French Language Guide* which should be used with these records, all the phrases you will hear are written both in French spelling and in a simplified spelling which you should read like English. Don't use the French spelling unless you have studied French before.
>
> Listen to the records six or seven times and you will know the phrases by heart.

GREETINGS AND GENERAL PHRASES

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
Hello *or* **Good day**	*bawn-JOOR* (Bonjour)

Notice the sound of *j* in the word *JOOR*. Listen again and repeat: *JOOR, JOOR*. It is the same sound we have in *measure, usual, division, azure,* etc. We have no single letter for this sound in English, so we write it in your *Language Guide* as *j*. But remember—always pronounce *j* as you heard it in *JOOR*, never as the *j* in *judge*. Try just the sound again: *j, j*.

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
Good evening	*bawn-SWAR* (Bonsoir)
How are you?	*kaw-MAHN-T_ah-lay VOO?* (Comment allez-vous?)
Sir	*muss-YUH* (Monsieur)
Madam	*ma-DAHM* (Madame)
Miss	*mad-mwa-ZEL* (Mademoiselle)
Please	*SEEL voo PLAY* (S'il vous plaît)
Excuse me	*ek-skew-zay MWA* (Excusez-moi)
You're welcome	*eel nee ah pa duh KWA* (Il n'y a pas de quoi)
Yes	*WEE* (oui)
No	*NAWNG* (non)

In the last word you heard a sound pronounced through the nose. Listen again and repeat: *NAWNG, NAWNG.* In English we often have a somewhat similar sound when we say *huh, uh-uh, uh-huh.* The vowel sounds that must be pronounced through the nose like this are written in your *Guide* with an *ng* or *n*, and in a few cases, *m* after them. Always remember, however, that these letters are there only to remind you to pronounce the vowels through the nose. Try just the sound again: *AWNG, AWNG.*

Do you understand?	*KAWM-pruh-nay VOO?* (Comprenez-vous?)
I understand	*JUH kawm-PRAIING* (Je comprends)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
I don't understand	*juh nuh KAWM-prahng PA* (Je ne comprends pas)
Speak slowly, please	*par-lay LAHNT-mahng, seel voo PLAY* (Parlez lentement; s'il vous plaît)
Please repeat	*RAY-pay-tay, seel voo PLAY* (Répétez s'il vous plaît)

LOCATION

When you need directions to get somewhere you use the phrase "where is" and then add the words you need.

Where is	*oo AY* (Où est)
the restaurant	*luh RESS-to-RAHNG* (le restaurant)
Where is the restaurant?	*oo AY luh RESS-to-RAHNG?* (Où est le restaurant?)
the hotel	*lo-TEL* (l'hôtel)
Where is the hotel?	*oo AY lo-TEL?* (Où est l'hôtel?)
the railroad station	*la GAR* (la gare)
Where is the railroad station?	*oo AY la GAR?* (Où est la gare?)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
the toilet	*luh la-ve-BO* (le lavabo)
Where is the toilet?	*oo A Y luh la va-BO?* (Où est le lavabo?)

DIRECTIONS

The answer to your question "Where is such and such?" may be "To the right" or "To the left" or "Straight ahead," so you need to know these phrases:

To the right	*ah DRWAT*	(à droite)
To the left	*ah GOHSH*	(à gauche)
Straight ahead	*too DRWA*	(tout droit)

It is sometimes useful to say "Please show me.

Please show me	*seel voo PLA Y, mawn-tray-MWA*	(S'il vous plaît, montrez-moi)

If you are driving and ask the distance to another town it will be given you in kilometers, not miles.

Kilometer	*kee-lo-METR*	(kilomètre)

One kilometer equals ⅝ of a mile.

NUMBERS

You need to know the numbers.

One	*UNG*	un
Two	*DUH*	deux

You have just heard a sound you should practice. It is like the *u*-sound in *up* or *but*, said with the lips rounded. Listen again and repeat: *DUH*, *DUH*. Try just the sound again: *UH*, *UH*.

Three	*TRWA*	trois
Four	*KATR*	quatre
Five	*SANK*	cinq
Six	*SEESS*	six
Seven	*SET*	sept
Eight	*WEET*	huit
Nine	*NUF*	neuf
Ten	*DEESS*	dix
Eleven	*AWNZ*	onze
Twelve	*DOOZ*	douze
Thirteen	*TREZ*	treize
Fourteen	*KA-TAWRZ*	quatorze
Fifteen	*KANZ*	quinze
Sixteen	*SEZ*	seize
Seventeen	*DEESS-SET*	dix-sept
Eighteen	*DEEZ-WEET*	dix-huit
Nineteen	*DEEZ-NUF*	dix-neuf
Twenty	*VANG*	vingt

Three other vowels that are pronounced through the nose have now been used several times. You heard them in *kaw-MAHNG, VANG, UNG.* Listen again and repeat: *kaw-MAHNG, VANG, UNG.* Try just the sounds again: *AHNG, ANG, UNG.*

For 'twenty-one," "thirty-one" and so on, you say "twenty and one," "thirty and one," but for "twenty-two," "thirty-two" and so on, you just add the words for "two" and "three" after the words for "twenty" and "thirty," as we do in English.

Twenty-one	*van-t_ay UNG*	vingt-et-un
Twenty-two	*vant-DUH*	vingt-deux
Thirty	*TRAHNT*	trente
Forty	*KA-RAHNT*	quarante
Fifty	*SAN-KAHNT*	cinquante
Sixty	*SWA-SAHNT*	soixante

"Seventy," "eighty," "ninety" are said "sixty ten," "four twenties" and "four twenties ten."

Seventy	*swa-sahnt-DEESS*	soixante-dix
Eighty	*kat-ruh-VANG*	quatre-vingt
Ninety	*kat-ruh-van-DEESS*	quatre-vingt-dix
One hundred	*SAHNG*	cent
One thousand	*MEEL*	mille

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*

WHAT'S THIS?

When you want to know the name of something you can say "What is it?" or "What's this?" and point to the thing you mean.

What is it?	*kess kuh SAY?* (Qu'est-ce que c'est?)
What's this?	*kess kuh suh-SEE?* (Qu'est-ce que ceci?)
What's that?	*kess kuh say kuh SA?* (Qu'est-ce que c'est que ça?)

ASKING FOR THINGS

When you want something use the phrase "I want" and then add the name of the thing wanted. Always use "Please" —*seel voo PLAY.*

I want	*juh voo-DRAY* (Je voudrais)
some cigarettes	*day see-ga-RET* (des cigarettes)
I want some cigarettes	*juh voo-DRAY day see-ga-RET* (Je voudrais des cigarettes)
to eat	*mahn-JAY* (manger)
I want to eat	*juh voo-DRAY mahn-JAY* (Je voudrais manger)

English	***Pronunciation and French Spelling***
bread	*dew PANG* (du pain)
butter	*dew BUR* (du beurre)
soup	*duh la SOOP* (de la soupe)
meat	*duh la V_YAHND* (de la viande)
lamb	*dew moo-TAWNG* (du mouton)
veal	*dew VO* (du veau)
pork	*dew PAWR* (du porc)
beef	*dew BUF* (du boeuf)
eggs	*day-z_UH* (des oeufs)
vegetables	*day lay-GEWM* (des légumes)

In the last word you heard a sound you must practice. It is written in your *Guide* as *ew*. Listen to the word again: *lay-GEWM, lay-GEWM*. To pronounce the sound *ew*, you say *ee* but at the same time round your lips as though about to say *oo*. Try just the sound again: *ew, ew*.

potatoes	*day PAWM duh TAYR* (des pommes de terre)
string beans	*day ah-ree-ko VAYR* (des haricots verts)
cabbage	*day SHOO* (des choux)
carrots	*day ka-RAWT* (des carottes)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
peas	*day puh-tee PWA* (des petits pois)
salad	*duh la sa-LAD* (de la salade)
sugar	*dew SEWKR* (du sucre)
salt	*dew SEL* (du sel)
pepper	*dew PWAVR* (du poivre)
milk	*dew LAY* (du lait)
drinking water	*duh LO paw-TABL* (de l'eau potable)
a cup of tea	*ewn TASS duh TAY* (une tasse de thé)
a cup of coffee	*ewn TASS duh ka-FAY* (une tasse de café)
a glass of beer	*ung VAYR duh B‿YAYR* (un verre de bière)
a bottle of wine	*ewn boo-TAY‿ee duh VANG* (une bouteille de vin)
some matches	*day-z‿ah-lew-MET* (des allumettes)

MONEY

To find out how much things cost, you say:

How much? *kawm-B‿YANG?* (Combien?)

The answer will be given in francs, sous, and centimes.

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*

Five centimes equal one sou, twenty sous or one hundred centimes equal one franc.

centime	*sahn-TEEM* (centime)
sou	*SOO* (sou)
franc	*FRAHNG* (franc)

TIME

When you want to know what time it is you say really "What hour is it?"

What time is it? *kel UR ay-t‿EEL?* (Quelle heure est-il?)

For "One o'clock" you say "It is one hour."

One o'clock *eel ay-t‿EWN UR* (Il est une heure)

For "Two o'clock" you say "It is two hours."

Two o'clock *eel ay DUH-Z‿UR* (Il est deux heures)

"Ten past two" is "Two hours ten."

Ten past two *duh-z‿UR DEESS* (deux heures dix)

"Quarter past five" is "Five hours and quarter."

Quarter past five *sank UR ay KAR* (cinq heures et quart)

"Half past six" is "Six hours and half."

Half past six *see-z‿UR ay duh-MEE* (six heures et demie)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*

"Quarter of eight" is "Eight hours less the quarter."

Quarter of eight	*wee-t_UR mwang luh KAR* (huit heures moins le quart)

When you want to know when a movie starts or when a train leaves, you say:

At what hour	*ah KEL UR* (à quelle heure)
begins	*kaw-MAHNSS* (commence)
the movie	*luh see-nay-MA* (le cinéma)
When does the movie start?	*ah KEL UR kaw-MAHNSS luh see-nay-MA?* (A quelle heure commence le cinéma?)
the train	*luh TRANG* (le train)
leaves	*PAR* (part)
When does the train leave?	*ah KEL UR par luh TRANG?* (A quelle heure part le train?)
Yesterday	*ee-YAYR* (hier)
Today	*o-joord-WEE* (aujourd'hui)
Tomorrow	*duh-MANG* (demain)

The days of the week are:

Sunday	*dee-MAHNSH* (dimanche)
Monday	*LUN-DEE* (lundi)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
Tuesday	*MAR-DEE* (mardi)
Wednesday	*MAYR-kruh-DEE* (mercredi)
Thursday	*JUH-DEE* (jeudi)
Friday	*VAHN-druh-DEE* (vendredi)
Saturday	*SAM-DEE* (samedi)

OTHER USEFUL PHRASES

The following phrases will be useful:

What is your name? *kaw-MAHNG voo-z_ah-puh-lay VOO?* (Comment vous appelez-vous?)

My name is___ *juh ma-PEL___* (Je m'appelle___)

How do you say *table* in French? *kaw-MAHNG deet voo* table *ang frahn-SAY?* (Comment dites-vous *table* en français?)

I am an American *juh SWEE-Z_ah-may-ree-KANG* (Je suis Américain)

I am your friend *juh SWEE vawtr ah-MEE* (Je suis votre ami)

Please help me *ay-day MWA seel voo PLAY* (Aidez-moi s'il vous plaît)

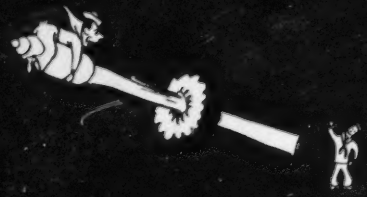
Where is the camp? *oo ay luh KAHNG?* (Où est le camp?)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
Take me there	*muh-nay-s_ee MWA* (Menez-y moi)
Good-by	*o vuh-VWAR* (Au revoir)

ADDITIONS AND NOTES

Thank you	*mayr-SEE* (merci)
I want	*juh VUH* (Je veux)

The expression given on the record—*juh voo-DRAY*—is a polite way of saying "I want"; it really means "I would like." *juh VUH* is much stronger and should be used only when making a strong request or demand.



ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
I am hungry	*jay FANG* (J'ai faim)
I am thirsty	*jay SWAF* (J'ai soif)
Stop!	*ALT!* (Halte!)
Come here!	*vuh-NAY-Z_ee-SEE!* (Venez ici!)
Right away	*toot SWEET* (Tout de suite)
Come quickly!	*vuh-nay VEET!* (Venez vite!)
Go quickly!	*ah-lay VEET!* (Allez vite!)
Help!	*o suh-KOOR!* (Au secours!)
Help me!	*ay-day MWA!* (Aidez-moi!)
Bring help!	*ah-lay shayr-SHAY dew suh-KOOR!* (Allez chercher du secours!)
You will be rewarded	*voo suh-RAY ray-kawm-pahn-SAY* (Vous serez récompensé)
Where are the American sailors?	oo SAWNG lay mah-RANG-Z_ah-may-ree-KANG? (Où sont les marins américains?)
Which way is north?	*duh kel ko-TAY ay luh NAWR?* (De quel côté est le nord?)
Which is the road to___?	*kel ay luh shuh-MANG poor___?* (Quel est le chemin pour___?)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
Draw me a map	*fet MWA ung kraw-KEE* (Faites-moi un croquis)
Is it far?	*ess kuh say LWANG?* (Est-ce que c'est loin?)
Take me to a doctor	*kawn-dwee-zay-MWA shay-z‿ung dawk-TUR* (Conduisez-moi chez un docteur)
Take cover!	*met-ay VOO-Z‿ah la-BREE!* (Mettez-vous à l'abri!)
Gas!	*gahz!* (Gaz!)
Danger!	*dahɾ JAY!* (Danger!)
Watch out!	*ɾrɯh-nay GARD!* (Prenez garde!)
Be careful!	*fet ah-tahnss-YAWNG!* (Faites attention!)
Wait!	*ah-tahn-DAY!* (Attendez!)
Good luck	*bawn SHAHNSS* (Bonne chance)

FILL-IN SENTENCES

In this section you will find a number of sentences, each containing a blank space which can be filled in with any one of the words in the list that follows. For example, in order to say "I want a room," look for the phrase "I want___" in the English column and find the French expression given beside it: *juh VUH___*. Then look for "a room" in the list that follows; the French is *ewn SHAHMBR*. Put the word for "a room" in the blank space and you get *juh VUH ewn SHAHMBR*.

English	***Pronunciation and French Spelling***
I want___	*juh VUH___* (Je veux___)
We want___	*noo voo-LAWNG___* (Nous voulons___)
I'd like___	*juh voo-DRAY___* (Je voudrais___)
I need___	*eel muh FO___* (Il me faut___)
Bring me___	*ah-pawr-tay MWA___* (Apportez-moi___)
Give me___	*daw-nay MWA___* (Donnez-moi___)
Where can I get___?	*oo pweej troo-VAY___?* (Où puis-je trouver___?)
I have___	*jay___* (J'ai___)
We have___	*noo-z_ah-VAWNG___* (Nous avons___)
We don't have___	*noo na-vawng PA___* (Nous n'avons pas___)
Have you___?	*ah-vay VOO___?* (Avez-vous___?)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
	EXAMPLE
I want___	*juh VUH___* (Je veux___)
boiled water	*duh LO boo-YEE* (de l'eau bouillie)
I want boiled water	*juh VUH duh LO boo-YEE* (Je veux de l'eau bouillie)
bacon	*LAR* (lard)
beefsteak	*bif-TEK* (bifteck)
chicken	*poo-LAY* (poulet)
chops	*kawt-LET* (côtelettes)
lamb chops	*kawt-LET duh moo-TAWNG* (côtelettes de mouton)
pork chops	*kawt-LET duh PAWR* (côtelettes de porc)
beans	*ah-ree-KO* (haricots)
rice	*REE* (riz)
spinach	*ay-pee-NAR* (épinards)
turnips	*na-VAY* (navets)
apples	*PAWM* (pommes)
chocolate	*shaw-kaw-LA* (chocolat)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
fruit	*frwee* (fruit)
grapes	*day ray-ZANG* (des raisins)
oranges	*o-RAHNJ* (oranges)
a cup	*ewn TASS* (une tasse)
a plate	*ewn ahss-YET* (une assiette)
a glass	*ung VAYR* (un verre)
a knife	*ung koo-TO* (un couteau)
a fork	*ewn foor-SHET* (une fourchette)
a spoon	*ewn kwee-YAYR* (une cuillère)
a room	*ewn SHAHMBR* (une chambre)
a bed	*ung LEE* (un lit)
blankets	*day koo-vayr-TEWR* (des couvertures)
sheets	*day DRA* (des draps)
a mattress	*ung mat-LA* (un matelas)
a pillow	*un_aw-ray-YAY* (un oreiller)
a mosquito net	*ewn moo-stee-KAYR* (une moustiquaire)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
cigars	*day see-GAR* (des cigares)
a pipe	*ewn PEEP* (une pipe)
tobacco	*dew ta-BA* (du tabac)
a pen	*ewn PLEWM* (une plume)
a pencil	*ung kray-YAWNG* (un crayon)
ink	*duh LAHNKR* (de l'encre)
a comb	*ung PEN-yuh* (un peigne)
hot water	*duh lo SHOHD* (de l'eau chaude)
a razor	*ung ra-ZWAR* (un rasoir)
razor blades	*day LAM duh ra-ZWAR* (des lames de rasoir)
a shaving brush	*ung blay-RO* (un blaireau)
shaving soap	*dew sa-VAWNG ah BARB* (du savon à barbe)
soap	*dew sa-VAWNG* (du savon)
a tooth-brush	*ewn BRAWSS ah DAHNG* (une brosse à dents)
tooth paste	*duh la PAHT dahn-tee-FREESS* (de la pâte dentifrice)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
a towel	*ewn sayvo-YET* (une serviette)
a handkerchief	*ung moo-SHWAR* (un mouchoir)
a raincoat	*un_am-payr-may-AHBL* (un imperméable)
a shirt	*ewn shuh-MEEZ* (une chemise)
shoes	*day sool-YAY* (des souliers)
shoe laces	*day la-SAY* (des lacets)
shoe polish	*dew see-RAJ* (du cirage)
underwear	*day soo-vet-MAHNG* (des sous-vêtements)
buttons	*day boo-TAWNG* (des boutons)
needle	*ewn ah-GWEE-yuh* (une aiguille)
pins	*day-z_ay-PANGL* (des épingles)
safety pins	*day-z_ay-PANGL duh sewr-TAY* (des épingles de sûreté)
thread	*dew FEEL* (du fil)
aspirin	*duh lah-spee-REEN* (de l'aspirine)
a bandage	*ung pahnss-MAHNG* (un pansement)
cotton	*dew kaw-TAWNG* (du coton)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
a disinfectant	*ung day-zan-fek-TAHNG* (un désinfectant)
iodine	*duh L‿Yawd* (de l'iode)
a laxative	*ung lak-sa-TEEF* (un laxatif)

I want to___	*juh VUH___* (Je veux___)
I'd like to___	*juh voo-DRAY___* (Je voudrais___)

EXAMPLE

I want to___	*juh VUH___* (Je veux___)
eat	*mahn-JAY* (manger)
I want to eat	*juh VUH mahn-JAY* (Je veux manger)

buy it	*lash-TAY* (l'acheter)
drink	*BWAR* (boire)
wash up	*muh la-VAY* (me laver)
take a bath	*prahndr ung BANG* (prendre un bain)
rest	*muh ruh-po-ZAY* (me reposer)
sleep	*dawr-MEER* (dormir)
have my hair cut	*muh fayr koo-PAY lay shuh-VUH* (me faire couper les cheveux)
be shaved	*muh fayr ra-ZAY* (me faire raser)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
Where is there___?	*oo ee-ah-t_EEL___?* (Où y a-t-il___?)
Where can I find___?	*oo pweej troo-VAY___?* (Où puis-je trouver___?)

EXAMPLE

Where is there___?	*oo ee-ah-t_EEL___?* (Où y a-t-il___?)
a barber	*ung kwa-FUR* (un coiffeur)
Where is there a barber?	*oo ee-ah-t_EEL ung kwa-FUR?* (Où y a-t-il un coiffeur?)
a dentist	*ung dahn-TEEST* (un dentiste)
a doctor	*ung dawk-TUR* (un docteur)
a mechanic	*ung may-ka-neess-YANG* (un mécanicien)
a policeman	*un_ah-JAHNG duh paw-LEESS* (un agent de police)
a porter	*ung pawr-TUR* (un porteur)
a servant	*ung daw-mess-TEEK* (un domestique)
a shoemaker	*ung kawr-dawn-YAY* (un cordonnier)
a tailor	*ung ta-YUR* (un tailleur)
a workman	*un_oov-R_YAY* (un ouvrier)
a church	*ewn ay-GLEEZ* (une église)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
a clothing store	*ung ma-ga-ZANG duh kawn-feks-YAWNG* (un magasin de confection)
a drugstore	*ewn far-ma-SEE* (une pharmacie)
a garage	*ung ga-RAJ* (un garage)
a grocery	*ewn ay-peess-REE* (une épicerie)
a house	*ewn may-ZAWNG* (une maison)
a laundry	*ewn blahn-sheess-REE* (une blanchisserie)
a spring	*ewn SOORSS* (une source)
a well	*ung PWEE* (un puits)

Where is___?	*oo AY___?* (Où est___?)
How far is___?	*ah kel deess-TAHNSS ay___?* (A quelle distance est___?)

EXAMPLE

Where is___?	*oo AY___?* (Où est___?)
the bridge	*luh PAWNG* (le pont)
Where is the bridge?	*oo AY luh PAWNG?* (Où est le pont?)

the bus	*lo-to-BEWSS* (l'autobus)
the city	*la VEEL* (la ville)
the highway	*la grahnd ROOT* (la grande route)
the hospital	*lo-pee-TAL* (l'hôpital)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
the main street	*la grahng REW* (la grand' rue)
the market	*luh mar-SHAY* (le marché)
the nearest town	*luh vee-LAJ luh plew PRAWSH* (le village le plus proche)
the police station	*luh PAWST duh paw-LEESS* (le poste de police)
the post office	*luh bew-RO duh PAWST* (le bureau de poste)
the railroad	*luh shuh-MANG duh FAYR* (le chemin de fer)
the river	*la reev-YAYR* (la rivière)
the road	*la ROOT* (la route)
the ship	*luh na-VEER* (le navire)
the telegraph office	*luh bew-RO dew tay-lay-GRAF* (le bureau du télégraphe)
the telephone	*luh tay-lay-FAWN* (le téléphone)
the town	*luh vee-LAJ* (le village)

I am___	*juh SWEE___* (Je suis___)
He is___	*eel AY___* (Il est___)

English	Pronunciation and French Spelling
We are___	*noo SAWM___* (Nous sommes___)
You are___	*voo-z_ET___* (Vous êtes___)
They are___	*eel SAWNG___* (Ils sont___)

EXAMPLE

I am___	*_uh SWEE___* (Je suis___)
sick	*ma-LAD* (malade)
I am sick	*juh SWEE ma-LAD* (Je suis malade)
wounded	*blay-SAY* (blessé)
lost	*payr-DEW* (perdu)
tired	*fa-tee-GAY* (fatigué)

It is___	*SAY___* (C'est___)
Is it___?	*ess kuh SAY___?* (Est-ce que c'est___?)
It is not___	*suh nay PA___* (Ce n'est pas___)

EXAMPLE

It is not___	*suh nay PA___* (Ce n'est pas___)
good	*BAWNG* (bon)
It is not good	*suh nay pa BAWNG* (Ce n'est pas bon)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
bad	*mo-VAY* (mauvais)
expensive	*SHAYR* (cher)
too expensive	*tro SHAYR* (trop cher)
here	*ee-SEE* (ici)
there	*LA* (là)
near	*PRAY* (pres)
far	*LWANG* (loin)

IMPORTANT SIGNS

Stop *or* Halte	Stop
Ralentir	Go Slow
Détour	Detour
Attention	Caution
Sens Unique	One Way
Sens Interdit	No Thoroughfare
Passage à Niveau	Grade Crossing
Impasse	Dead End
Tenez votre Droite	Keep to the Right
Tournant Dangereux	Dangerous Curve
Chemin de Fer	Railroad
Lignes à haute tension	High Tension Lines
Défense d'entrer	Keep Out *or* No Admittance
Défense de Fumer	No Smoking
W.C.	Toilet
Hommes	Men
Dames	Women
Entrée	Entrance
Sortie	Exit

ALPHABETICAL WORD LIST

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
	A
a	*ung* (un)
or	*ewn* (une)
am	
I am	*juh SWEE* (Je suis)
Americans	*ah-may-ree-KANG* (américains)
American sailors	mah-RANG Z_ah-may-ree-KANG (marins américains)
I am an American	*juh SWEE-Z_ah-may-ree-KANG* (Je suis américain)
and	*ay* (et)
apples	*PAWM* (pommes)
are	
Are you___?	*et VOO___?* (Etes-vous___?)
They are___	*eel SAWNG___* (Ils sont___)
We are___	*noo SAWM___* (Nous sommes___)
aspirin	*ah-spee-REEN* (aspirine)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
	B
bacon	*LAR* (lard)
bad	*mo-VAY* (mauvais)
bandage	*pahnss-MAHNG* (pansement)
barber	*kwa-FUR* (coiffeur)
beans	*ah-ree-KO* (haricots)
string beans	*ah-ree-ko VAYR* (haricots verts)
bed	*LEE* (lit)
beef	*BUF* (boeuf)
beer	*b‿yayr* (bière)
a glass of beer	*ung VAYR duh B‿YAYR* (un verre de bière)
blankets	*koo-vayr-TEWR* (couvertures)
boiled water	*o boo-YEE* (eau bouillie)
bread	*PANG* (pain)
bridge	*PAWNG* (pont)
bring	
Bring help!	*ah-lay shayr-SHAY dew suh-KOOR!* (Allez chercher du secours!)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
Bring me___	*ah-pawr-tay MWA___* (Apportez-moi___)
brush	
shaving brush	*blay-RO* (blaireau)
bus	*o-to-BEWSS* (autobus)
butter	*BUR* (beurre)
buttons	*boo-TAWNG* (boutons)
buy it	*lash-TAY* (l'acheter)

C

cabbage	*SHOO* (chou)
can	
Where can I find___?	*oo PWEEJ troo-VA ___?* (Où puis-je trouver___?)
careful	
Be careful!	*fet ah-tahnss-YAWNG!* (Faites attention!)
carrots	*ka-RAWT* (carottes)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
centime	*sahn-TEEM* (centime)
chicken	*poo-LAY* (poulet)
chocolate	*shaw-kaw-LA* (chocolat)
chops	*kawt-LET* (côtelettes)
lamb chops	*kawt-LET duh moo-TAWNG* (côtelettes de mouton)
pork chops	*kawt-LET duh PAWR* (côtelettes de porc)
church	*ay-GLEEZ* (église)
cigarettes	*see-ga-RET* (cigarettes)
cigars	*see-GAR* (cigares)
city	*VEEL* (ville)
clothing store	*ma-ga-ZANG duh kawn-feks-YAWNG* (magasin de confection)
coffee	*ka-FAY* (café)
a cup of coffee	*ewn TASS duh ka-FAY* (une tasse de café)
comb	*PËN-yuh* (peigne)
Come!	*vuh-NAY!* (Venez!)
Come here!	*vuh-NAY-Z_ee-SEE!* (Venez ici!)
Come quickly!	*vuh-nay VEET!* (Venez vite!)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
cotton	*kaw-TAWNG* (coton)
cover	
Take cover!	*met-ay VOO-Z_ah la-BREE!* (Mettez-vous à l'abri!)
cup	*TAHSS* (tasse)
a cup of___	*ewn TAHSS duh___* (une tasse de___)

D

Danger!	*dahn-JAY!* (Danger!)
day	*JOOR* (jour)
Good day	*bawng JOOR* (Bonjour)
dentist	*dahn-TEEST* (dentiste)
disinfectant	*day-zan-fek-TAHNG* (désinfectant)
Do you understand?	*KAWM-pruh-nay VOO?* (Comprenez-vous?)
doctor	*dawk-TUR* (docteur)
Take me to a doctor	*kawn-dwee-zay-MWA shay-z_ung dawk-TUR* (Conduisez-moi chez un docteur)
Draw me a map	*fet-mwa ung kraw-KEE* (Faites-moi un croquis)
(to) drink	*BWAR* (boire)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
drinking water	*o paw-TABL* (eau potable)
drugstore	*far-ma-SEE* (pharmacie)

E

(to) eat	*mahn-JAY* (manger)
eggs	*UH* (oeufs)
eight	*WEET* (huit)
eighteen	*DEEZ-WEET* (dix-huit)
eighty	*kat-ruh-VANG* (quatre-vingt)
eleven	*AWNZ* (onze)
excuse me	*ek-skew-zay MWA* (excusez-moi)
evening	*SWAR* (soir)
Good evening	*bawn-SWAR* (Bonsoir)
expensive	*SHAYR* (cher)

F

far	*LWANG* (loin)
Is it far?	*ess kuh SAY LWANG?* (Est-ce que c'est loin?)
How far is it?	*ah kel dee-stahnss ESS?* (A quelle distance est-ce?)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
fifteen	*KANZ* (quinze)
fifty	*san-KAHNT* (cinquante)
(to) find	*troo-VAY* (trouver)
Where can I find___?	*oo pweej troo-VAY___?* (Où puis-je trouver___?)
fish	*pwa-SAWNG* (poisson)
five	*SANK* (cinq)
fork	*foor-SHET* (fourchette)
forty	*ka-RAHNT* (quarante)
four	*KATR* (quatre)
fourteen	*ka-TAWRZ* (quatorze)
franc	*FRAHNG* (franc)
French	*frahn-SAY* (français)
in French	*ang frahn-SAY* (en français)
Friday	*VAHN-druh-DEE* (vendredi)
friend	*ah-MEE* (ami)
I am your friend	*juh SWEE vawtr a-MEE* (Je suis votre ami)
fruit	*frwee* (fruit)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
	G
garage	*ga-RAJ* (garage)
get	
Where can I get___?	*oo pweej troo-VAY___?* (Où puis-je trouver___?)
Give me___	*daw-nay MWA___* (Donnez-moi___)
glass	*VAYR* (verre)
a glass of___	*ung VAYR duh___* (un verre de___)
Go!	*ah-LAY!* (Allez!)
Go quickly!	*ah-lay VEET!* (Allez vite!)
good	*BAWNG* (bon)
Good day	*bawng-JOOR* (Bonjour)
Good evening	*bawn-SWAR* (Bonsoir)
Good-by	*o ruh-VWAR* (Au revoir)
grapes	*ray-ZANG* (raisins)
grocery	*ay-peess-REE* (épicerie)
	H
hair	*shuh-VUH* (cheveux)
have my hair cut	*muh fayr koo-PAY lay shuh-VUH* (me faire couper les cheveux)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
half	*duh-MEE* (demi)
half past six	*see-z_UR ay duh-MEE* (six heures et demi)
ham	*jahm-BAWNG* (jambon)
handkerchief	*moo-SHWAR* (mouchoir)
(to) have	*av-WAR* (avoir)
Have you?	*ah-vay VOO?* (Avez-vous?)
I have	*JAY* (J'ai)
I don't have	*juh nay PA* (Je n'ai pas)
We have	*noo-z_ah-VAWNG* (Nous avons)
We don't have	*noo na-vawng PA* (Nous n'avons pas)
he	*eel* (il)
He is___	*eel AY___* (Il est___)
Help!	*o suh-KOOR!* (Au secours!)
Bring help!	*ah-lay shayr-SHAY dew suh-KOOR!* (Allez chercher du secours!)
Help me!	*ay-day MWA!* (Aidez-moi!)
here	*ee-SEE* (ici)
Come here!	*vuh-NAY-z_ee-see!* (Venez ici!)
highway	*grahn ROOT* (grande route)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
hospital	*o-pee-TAL* (hôpital)
Take me to a hospital	*kawn-dwee-say-MWA ah lo-pee-TAL* (Conduisez-moi à l'hôpital)
hot water	*o shohd* (eau chaude)
hotel	*o-TEL* (hôtel)
house	*may-ZAWNG* (maison)
how	*kaw-MAHNG* (comment)
How are you?	*kaw-MAHN-T‿ah-lay VOO?* (Comment allez-vous?)
How do you say___?	*kaw-MAHNG dee voo___?* (Comment dites-vous___?)
How far is it?	*ah kel dee-stahnss ESS?* (A quelle distance est-ce?)
How much?	*kawm-B‿YANG?* (Combien?)
hundred	*SAHNG* (cent)
hungry	
I am hungry	*jay FANG* (J'ai faim)

I

I	*juh* (je)
I have___	*JAY___* (J'ai___)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
I don't have___	*juh nay PA* (Je n'ai pas___)
I am hungry	*jay FANG* (J'ai faim)
I am thirsty	*jay SWAF* (J'ai soif)
I want___ *or* I want to___	*juh VUH___* (Je veux___)
I would like___	*juh voo-DRAY___* (Je voudrais___)
ink	*AHNKR* (encre)
iodine	*yawd* (iode)
is	
He is___	*eel AY___* (Il est___)
It is___	*SAY___* (C'est___)
It is not___	*suh nay PA___* (Ce n'est pas___)
Is it___?	*ess kuh SAY___?* (Est-ce que c'est___?)
Is it far?	*ess-k uh SAY LWANG?* (Est-ce que c'est loin?)
What is it?	*kess kuh SAY?* (Qu'est-ce que c'est?)
Where is___?	*oo AY___?* (Où est___?)
Where is there___?	*oo ee-ah-t_EEL___* (Où y-a-t-il___?)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
	K
kilometer	*kee-lo-METR* (kilomètre)
knife	*koo-TO* (couteau)
	L
lamb	*moo-TAWNG* (mouton)
lamb chops	*kawt-LET duh moo-TAWNG* (côtelettes de mouton)
laundry	*blahn-sheess-REE* (blanchisserie)
laxative	*lak-sa-TEEF* (laxatif)
leave	
When does the train leave?	*ah KEL UR par luh TRANG?* (A quelle heure part le train?)
left	
to the left	*ah GOHSH* (à gauche)
like	
I would like	*juh voo-DRAY* (Je voudrais)
lost	*payr-DEW* (perdu)
luck	*SHAHNSS* (chance)
Good luck	*bawn SHAHNSS* (Bonne chance)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
	M
madam	*ma-DAHM* (madame)
main street	*grahng REW* (grand'rue)
map	*kraw-KEE* (croquis)
Draw me a map	*fet MWA ung kraw-KEE* (Faites-moi un croquis)
market	*mar-SHAY* (marché)
matches	*ah-lew-MET* (allumettes)
mattress	*mat-LA* (matelas)
me	*MWA* (moi)
meat	*V‿YAHND* (viande)
mechanic	*may-ka-neess-YANG* (mécanicien)
milk	*LAY* (lait)
miss	*mad-mwa-ZEL* (mademoiselle)
moment	*maw-MAHNG* (moment)
Monday	*LUN-DEE* (lundi)
mosquito net	*moo-stee-KAYR* (moustiquaire)
movie	*see-nay-MA* (cinéma)
When does the movie start?	*ah KEL UR kaw-MAHNSS luh see-nay-MA* (A quelle heure commence le cinéma?)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
	N
name	
My name is___	*juh ma-PEL___* (Je m'appelle___)
What's your name?	*kaw-MAHNG voo-z_ah-puh-lay VOO?* (Comment vous appelez-vous?)
near	*pray* (près)
the nearest town	*luh vee-LAJ luh plew PRAWSH* (le village le plus proche)
I need___	*eel muh FO___* (Il me faut___)
needle	*ay-GWEE-yuh* (aiguille)
nine	*NUF* (neuf)
nineteen	*deez-NUF* (dix-neuf)
ninety	*kat-ruh-van-DEESS* (quatre-vingt-dix)
no	*NAWNG* (non)
north	*NAWR* (nord)
Which way is north?	*duh kel ko-TAY ay luh NAWR?* (De quel côté est le nord?)
not	*ne . . . pa* (ne . . . pas)
I do not understand	*juh nuh kawn-prahng PA* (Je ne comprends pas)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
	O
of	*duh* (de)
of the	*dew* (du)
or	*duh la* (de la)
one	*UNG* (un)
o'clock	
one o'clock	*eel ay-t_EWN UR* (il est une heure)
two o'clock	*eel ay DUH-Z_UR* (il est deux heures)
oranges	*aw-RAHNJ* (oranges)
	P
past	
half past six	*see-z_UR ay duh-MEE* (six heures et demi)
pears	*PWAR* (poires)
peas	*puh-tee PWA* (petits pois)
pen	*PLEWM* (plume)
pencil	*kray-YAWNG* (crayon)
pepper	*PWAVR* (poivre)
pillow	*aw-ray-YAY* (oreiller)
pins	*ay-PANGL* (épingles)
safety pins	*ay-PANGL duh sewr-TAY* (épingles de sûreté)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
pipe	*PEEP* (pipe)
plate	*ah-SYET* (assiette)
please	*seel voo PLAY* (S'il vous plait)
policeman	*ah-JAHNG duh paw-LEESS* (agent de police)
police station	*pawst duh paw-LEESS* (poste de police)
pork	*PAWR* (porc)
pork chops	*kawt-LET duh PAWR* (côtelettes de porc)
porter	*pawr-TUR* (porteur)
post office	*bew-RO duh PAWST* (bureau de poste)
potatoes	*PAWM duh TAYR* (pommes de terre)

Q

quarter	
quarter of eight	*wee-t_UR mwang luh KAR* (huit heures moins le quart)
quarter past five	*sank UR ay KAR* (cinq heures et quart)
quickly	*VEET* (vite)
Come quickly!	*vuh-nay VEET!* (Venez vite!)
Go quickly!	*ah-lay VEET!* (Allez vite!)

English	Pronunciation and French Spelling
	R
railroad	*shuh-MANG duh FAYR* (chemin de fer)
railroad station	*GAR* (gare)
Where is the railroad station?	*oo AY la GAR?* (Où est la gare?)
raincoat	*am-payr-may-ABL* (imperméable)
razor	*ra-ZWAR* (rasoir)
razor blades	*LAM duh ra-ZWAR* (lames de rasoir)
Repeat!	*ray-pay-TAY!* (Répétez!)
rest	
I want to rest	*juh VUH muh ruh-po-ZAY* (Je veux me reposer)
restaurant	*ress-to-RAHNG* (restaurant)
Where is the restaurant?	*oo AY luh ress-to-RAHNG?* (Où est le restaurant?)
rewarded	*ray-kawm-pahn-SAY* (récompensé)
You will be rewarded	*voo suh-RAY ray-kawn-pahn-SAY* (Vous serez récompensé)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
rice	*REE* (riz)
right	
to the right	*ah DRWAT* (à droite)
right away	*toot SWEET* (tout de suite)
river	*reev-YAYR* (rivière)
road	*root* (route)
room	*SHAHMBR* (chambre)

S

safety pins	*ay-PANGL duh sewr-TAY* (épingles de sûreté)
sailors	mah-RANG (marins)
Where are the American sailors?	oo SAWNG lay mah-RANG-Z_ah-may-ree-KANG? (Où sont les marins américains?)
salad	*sa-LAD* (salade)
salt	*SEL* (sel)
Saturday	*SAM-DEE* (samedi)
say	
How do you say___?	*kaw-MAHNG dee voo___?* (Comment dites-vous___?)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
servant	*daw-mess-TEEK* (domestique)
seven	*SET* (sept)
seventeen	*deess-SET* (dix-sept)
seventy	*swa-sahnt-DEESS* (soixante-dix)
shave	
I want to be shaved	*juh VUII muh fayr rah-ZAY* (Je veux me faire raser)
shaving brush	*blay-RO* (blaireau)
shaving soap	*sa-VAWNG ah BARB* (savon à barbe)
she	*el* (elle)
sheets	*DRA* (draps)
shirt	*shuh-MEEZ* (chemise)
shoes	*sool-YAY* (souliers)
shoe laces	*la-SAY* (lacets)
shoe polish	*see-RAJ* (cirage)
shoemaker	*kawr-dawn-YAY* (cordonnier)
show	
Show me	*mawn-tray-MWA* (Montrez-moi)
sick	*ma-LAD* (malade)
sir	*muss-YUII* (monsieur)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
six	*SEESS* (six)
sixteen	*SEZ* (seize)
sixty	*swa-SAHNT* (soixante)
ship	*na-VEER*
Where is the ship?	*oo AY luh na-VEER* (Où est le navire?)
(to) sleep	*dawr-MEER* (dormir)
slowly	*lahnt-MAHNG* (lentement)
soap	*sa-VAWNG* (savon)
shaving soap	*sa-VAWNG ah BARB* (savon à barbe)
sou	*SOO* (sou)
soup	*SOOP* (soupe)
Speak!	*par-LAY!* (Parlez!)
Speak slowly	*par-lay lahnt-MAHNG* (Parlez lentement)
spoon	*kwee-YAYR* (cuillère)
spring (for water)	*SOORSS* (source)
starts	*kaw-MAHNSS* (commence)
When does the movie start?	*ah KEL UR kaw-MAHNSS luh see-nay-MA?* (A quelle heure commence le cinéma?)
station	
police station	*PAWST duh paw-LEESS* (poste de police)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
railroad station	*GAR* (gare)
Where is the railroad station?	*oo AY la GAR* (Où est la gare?)
steak	
beefsteak	*bif-TEK* (bifteck)
Stop!	*ALT!* (Halte!)
store	*ma-ga-ZANG* (magasin)
clothing store	*ma-ga-ZANG duh kawn-feks-YAWNG* (magasin de confection)
straight ahead	*too DRWA* (tout droit)
street	*rew* (rue)
main street	*grahng REW* (grand'rue)
string beans	*ah-ree-ko VAYR* (haricots verts)
sugar	*sewkr* (sucre)
Sunday	*dee-MAHNSH* (dimanche)

T

tailor	*ta-YUR* (tailleur)
take	
I want to take a bath	*juh VUH prahndr ung BANG* (Je veux prendre un bain)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
Take me to a doctor	*kawn-dwee-zay-MWA shay-z_ung dawk-TUR* (Conduisez-moi chez un docteur)
Take me to the hospital	*kawn-dwee-zay-MWA ah lo-pee-TAL* (Conduisez-moi à l'hôpital)
Take me there	*muh-nay-z_ee MWA* (Menez-y-moi)
tea	*TAY* (thé)
telegraph office	*bew-ro dew tay-lay-GRAF* (bureau du télégraphe)
telephone	*tay-lay-FAWN* (téléphone)
ten	*DEESS* (dix)
Thank you	*mayr-SEE* (merci)
that	
What's that?	*KESS kuh say kuh SA?* (Qu'est-ce que c'est que çà?)
the	*luh* (le)
or	*lah* (la)
or	*lay* (les)
there	
Take me there	*muh-nay-z_ee MWA* (Menez-y-moi)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
they	*eel* (ils)
They are	*eel SAWNG* (Ils sont)
thirsty	
I am thirsty	*jay SWAF* (J'ai soif)
thirteen	*TREZ* (treize)
thirty	*TRAHNT* (trente)
this	*suh-SEE* (ceci)
What's this?	*KESS kuh suh-SEE?* (Qu'est-ce que ceci?)
thousand	*MEEL* (mil)
thread	*FEEL* (fil)
three	*TRWA* (trois)
Thursday	*JUH-DEE* (jeudi)
time	
at what time	*ah kel UR* (à quelle heure)
What time is it?	*kel UR ay-t_EEL?* (Quelle heure est-il?)
tired	*fa-tee-GAY* (fatigué)
to	
to the right	*ah DRWAT* (à droite)
to the left	*ah GOHSH* (à gauche)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
to a doctor	*o dawk-TUR* (au docteur)
to the hospital	*ah lo-pee-TAL* (à l'hôpital)
tobacco	*ta-BA* (tabac)
today	*o-joord-WEE* (aujourd'hui)
toilet	*la-va-BO* (lavabo)
Where is the toilet?	*oo A Y luh la-va-BO?* (Où est le lavabo?)
tomorrow	*duh-MANG* (demain)
too expensive	*tro SHAYR* (trop cher)
toothbrush	*BRAWSS ah DAHNG* (brosse à dents)
tooth paste	*PAHT dahn-tee-FREESS* (pâte dentifrice)
towel	*sayr-YET* (serviette)
town	*vee-LAJ* (village)
the nearest town	*luh vee-LAJ luh plew PRAWSH* (le village le plus proche)
train	*TRANG* (train)
When does the train leave?	*ah KEL UR par luh TRANG?* (A quelle heure part le train?)
Tuesday	*MAR-DEE* (mardi)
twelve	*DOOZ* (douze)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
twenty	*VANG* (vingt)
twenty-one	*van-t_ay UNG* (vingt-et-un)
twenty-two	*vant-DUH* (vingt-deux)
two	*DUH* (deux)

U

understand	
Do you understand?	*KAWM-pruh-nay VOO?* (Comprenez-vous?)
I understand	*juh kawm-PRAHNG* (Je comprends)
I don't understand	*juh nuh KAWM-prahng PA* (Je ne comprends pas)
underwear	*soo-vet-MAHNG* (sous-vêtements)

V

veal	*vo* (veau)
vegetables	*lay-GEWM* (légumes)

W

Wait!	*ah-tahn-DAY!* (Attendez!)
Wait a moment	*ah-tahn-DAY-Z_ung mo-MAHNG* (Attendez un moment)

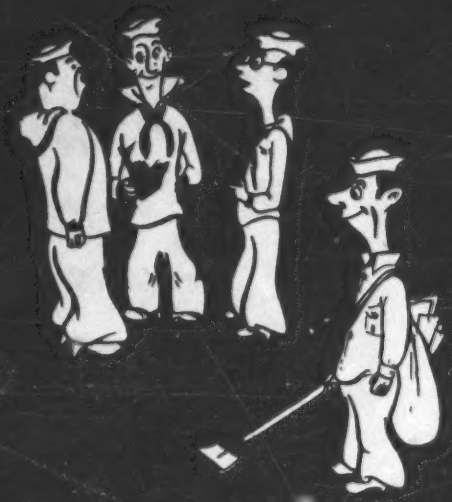
English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
want	
I want___ *or* I want to___	*juh VUH___* (Je veux___)
We want___	*noo voo-LAWNG___* (Nous voulons___)
wash up	
I want to wash up	*juh VUH muh la-VAY* (Je veux me laver
Watch out!	*pruh-nay GARD!* (Prenez garde!)
water	*O* (eau)
boiled water	*O boo-YEE* (eau bouillie)
drinking water	*O paw-TABL* (eau potable)
hot water	*o SHOHD* (eau chaude)
we	*NOO* (nous)
We are___	*noo SAWM___* (Nous sommes___)
We have___	*noo-z_ah-VAWNG___* (Nous avons___)
We don't have___	*noo na-vawng PA___*(Nous n'avons pas___)
We want___	*noo voo-LAWNG___* (Nous voulons___)
Wednesday	*MAYR-kruh-DEE* (mercredi)
well (for water)	*pwee* (puits)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
welcome	
You're welcome	*eel nee ah pa duh KWA* (Il n'y a pas de quoi)
what	
What is it?	*kess kuh SAY?* (Qu'est-ce que c'est?)
What's this?	*KESS kuh suh-SEE?* (Qu'est-ce que ceci?)
What's that?	*KESS kuh say kuh SAH?* (Qu'est-ce que c'est que çà?)
What is your name?	*kaw-MAHNG voo-z‿ah-puh-lay VOO?* (Comment vous appelez-vous?)
What time is it?	*kel UR ay-t‿EEL?* (Quelle heure est-il?)
when	*KAHNG* (quand)
When does the movie start?	*ah KEL UR kaw-MAHNSS luh see-nay-MA?* (A quelle heure commence le cinéma?)
When does the train leave?	*ah KEL UR par luh TRANG?* (A quelle heure part le train?)
where	*oo* (où)
Where is___?	*oo A Y___?* (Où est___?)
Where are___?	*oo SAWNG___?* (Où sont___?)

English	*Pronunciation and French Spelling*
Where is there___?	*oo ee-ah-i_EEL___?* (Où y a-t-il___?)
which	
Which is the road to___?	*kel ay luh shuh-MANG poor___?* (Quel est le chemin pour___?)
Which way is north?	*duh kel ko-TAY ay luh NAWR?* (De quel côté est le nord?)
wine	*vang* (vin)
a bottle of wine	*ewn boo-TAY_ee duh VANG* (une bouteille de vin)
workman	*voo-R_YAY* (ouvrier)
wounded	*blay-SAY* (blessé)

Y

yes	*wee* (oui)
yesterday	*ee-YAYR* (hier)
you	*voo* (vous)
You will be rewarded	*voo suh-RAY ray-kawm-pahn-SAY* (Vous serez récompensé)
Have you?	*ah-vay VOO?* (Avez-vous?)
Are you?	*et VOO?* (Etes-vous?)



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